# YUKON BUREAU OF STATISTICS

## Yukon Employment Annual Review 2016

### Highlights:

- Yukon's 2016 unemployment rate (5.6%) decreased by 0.7 percentage points compared to 2015 (6.3%).
- Comparing 2016 to 2015, Yukon's labour force (21,400) increased by 700; employment (20,200) increased by 800; and unemployment (1,200) decreased by 100.

### Labour Force Characteristics, Yukon, 2007 to 2016

Between 2007 and 2016, Yukon's population, labour force and employment had overall increasing trends, while the unemployment rate fluctuated from a low of 4.3% in 2014 to a high of 7.2% in 2012.

Comparing 2016 to 2015, the labour force (21,400) increased with the growth of the population aged 15 years and over (28,300). Employment (20,200) in 2016 also increased resulting in a reduced unemployment rate (5.6%).

The 2016 labour force of 21,400 was comprised of 20,200 employed persons (an increase of 800, or 4.1%, over 2015) and 1,200 unemployed persons (a decrease of 100, or 7.7%, compared to 2015). These figures translate into a 0.7 percentage point decrease in the annual unemployment rate, from 6.3% in 2015 to 5.6% in 2016.

Yukon's unemployment rate (5.6%) was 1.4 percentage points lower than the national rate (7.0%) in 2016 and for the thirteenth consecutive year, it was lower than Canada's unemployment rate.

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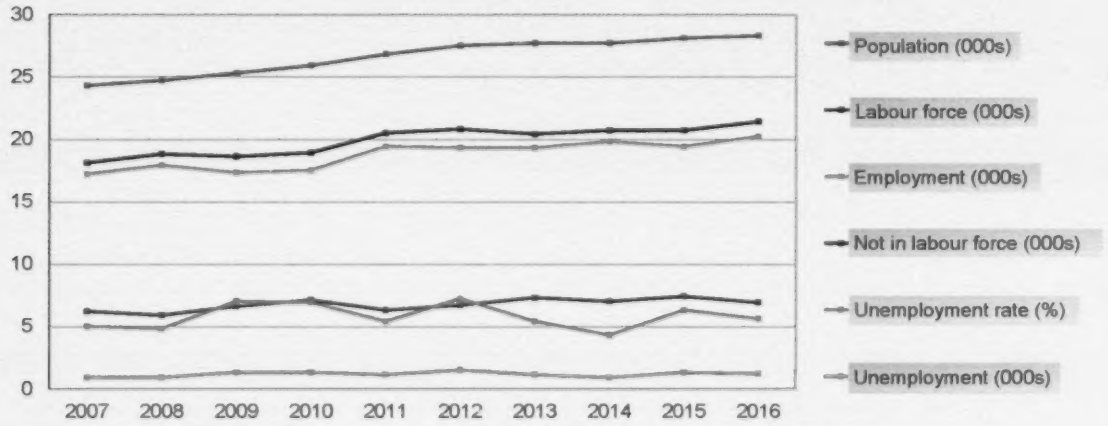
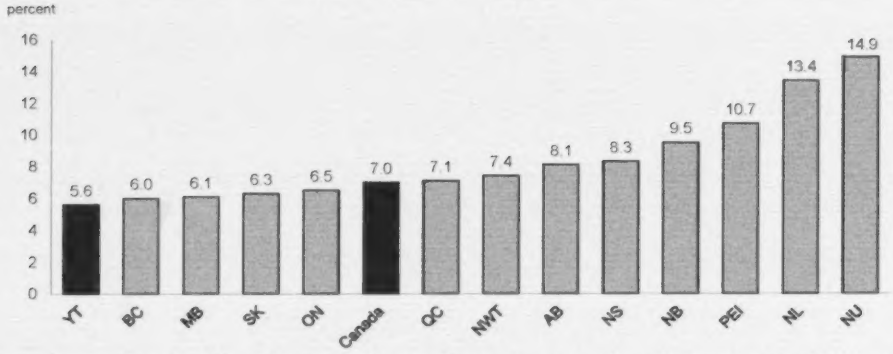


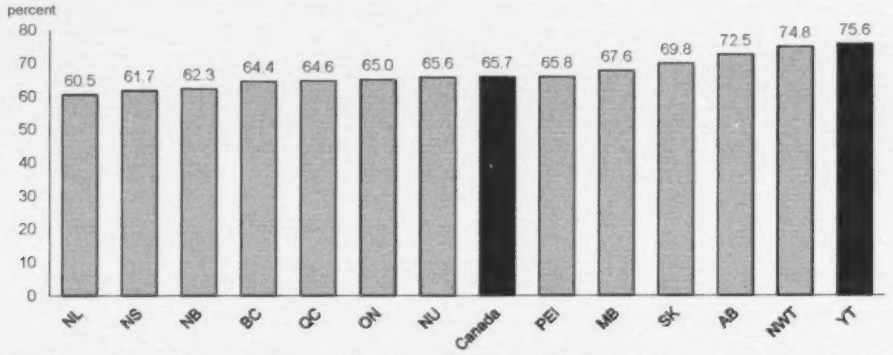

Source: Statistics Canada, CANSIM 282-0123.

## Unemployment Rate, Canada, Provinces and Territories, 2016



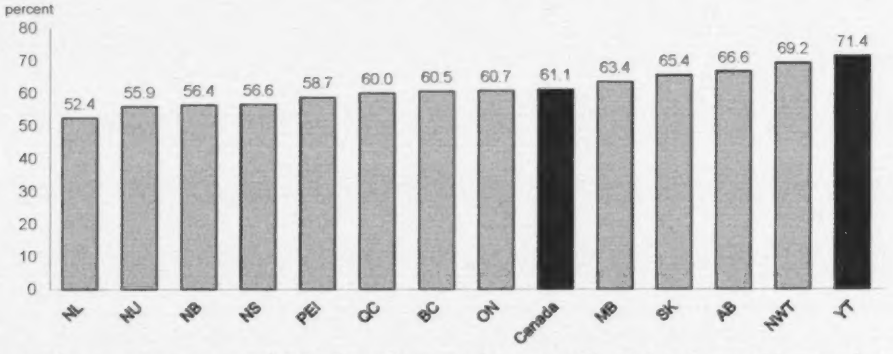

Yukon's 2016 unemployment rate of 5.6% was the lowest in Canada, and 2016 marked the thirteenth consecutive year of Yukon's unemployment rate being below the national rate. The average unemployment rate over the 10-year period (2007 to 2016), was 5.8% in Yukon and 7.1% in Canada.

## Participation Rate, Canada, Provinces and Territories, 2016




In 2016, Yukon's participation rate (75.6%) was the highest in Canada. Yukon's average participation rate over the past ten years (2007 to 2016) was 74.7%, higher than all other provinces and territories with the exception of the Northwest Territories (75.3%). Canada's average participation rate over the same time period was 66.6%.

## Employment Rate, Canada, Provinces and Territories, 2016




In 2016, Yukon's employment rate was the highest in Canada at 71.4%. Yukon's average employment rate over the past ten years (2007 to 2016) was 70.4%, higher than all other provinces and territories. Canada's average employment rate over the same time period was 61.9%.

Source: Statistics Canada, CANSIM 282-0123.

## Labour Force and Employment by Occupation (NOC 2011), Yukon, 2016

*Note: Occupation refers to the kind of work persons 15 years of age and over were doing during the reference week, as determined by the kind of work reported and the description of the most important duties of the job. If the individual did not have a job during the reference week, the data relate to the previous job, if that job was held in the past year.*

| | Labour Force | % change '15 to '16 | Employed | % change '15 to '16 |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| **Total, All Occupations** | **21,400** | **3.4%** | **20,200** | **4.1%** |
| Management occupations | 2,500 | 13.6% | 2,400 | 9.1% |
| Senior management occupations | 200 | ... | 200 | ... |
| Specialized middle management occupations | 1,000 | 11.1% | 900 | 0.0% |
| Middle management occupations in retail and wholesale trade and customer services | 900 | 28.6% | 800 | 14.3% |
| Middle management occupations in trades, transportation, production and utilities | 500 | 0.0% | 400 | -20.0% |
| Business, finance and administration occupations | 3,400 | -2.9% | 3,400 | 3.0% |
| Professional occupations in business and finance | 800 | -11.1% | 800 | -11.1% |
| Administrative and financial supervisors and administrative occupations | 1,000 | 11.1% | 1,000 | 25.0% |
| Finance, insurance and related business administrative occupations | 200 | -33.3% | 200 | -33.3% |
| Office support occupations | 1,100 | -8.3% | 1,100 | -8.3% |
| Distribution, tracking and scheduling co-ordination occupations | 200 | 0.0% | 200 | 0.0% |
| Natural and applied sciences and related occupations | 1,300 | -7.1% | 1,300 | -7.1% |
| Professional occupations in natural and applied sciences | 600 | -14.3% | 600 | -14.3% |
| Technical occupations related to natural and applied sciences | 700 | 0.0% | 700 | 0.0% |
| Health occupations | 1,300 | -7.1% | 1,300 | -7.1% |
| Professional occupations in nursing | 400 | 0.0% | 400 | 0.0% |
| Professional occupations in health (except nursing) | 200 | -50.0% | 200 | -50.0% |
| Technical occupations in health | 400 | 0.0% | 400 | 0.0% |
| Assisting occupations in support of health services | 300 | 50.0% | 300 | 50.0% |
| Occupations in education, law and social, community and government services | 3,800 | 5.6% | 3,700 | 5.7% |
| Professional occupations in education services | 1,000 | 66.7% | 1,000 | 66.7% |
| Professional occupations in law and social, community and government services | 1,400 | 0.0% | 1,400 | 0.0% |
| Paraprofessional occupations in legal, social, community and education services | 800 | -11.1% | 700 | -12.5% |
| Occupations in front-line public protection services | x | ... | x | ... |
| Care providers and educational, legal and public protection support occupations | 400 | -20.0% | 400 | -20.0% |
| Arts, culture, sports and leisure | 600 | 0.0% | 600 | 0.0% |
| Professional occupations in art and culture | 200 | 0.0% | 200 | 0.0% |
| Technical occupations in art, culture, recreation and sport | 400 | 0.0% | 400 | 0.0% |
| Sales and service occupations | 4,400 | 4.8% | 4,100 | 2.5% |
| Retail sales supervisors and specialized sales occupations | 400 | 0.0% | 400 | 0.0% |
| Service supervisors and specialized service occupations | 1,100 | 22.2% | 1,000 | 25.0% |
| Sales representatives and salespersons - wholesale and retail trade | 300 | 0.0% | 300 | 0.0% |
| Service representatives and other customer and personal services occupations | 700 | -22.2% | 600 | -25.0% |
| Sales support occupations | 700 | 40.0% | 700 | 40.0% |
| Service support and other service occupations, n.e.c. | 1,100 | 0.0% | 1,100 | 0.0% |
| Trades, transport and equipment operators and related occupations | 3,200 | 10.3% | 2,900 | 11.5% |
| Industrial, electrical and construction trades | 1,200 | 20.0% | 1,100 | 22.2% |
| Maintenance and equipment operation trades | 700 | 16.7% | 700 | 16.7% |
| Other installers, repairers and servicers and material handlers | 200 | 0.0% | 200 | 0.0% |
| Transport and heavy equipment operation and related maintenance occupations | 900 | 12.5% | 800 | 0.0% |
| Trades helpers, construction labourers and related occupations | 300 | 0.0% | 200 | 0.0% |
| Natural resources, agriculture and related production occupations | 400 | -20.0% | 300 | -25.0% |
| Supervisors and technical occupations in natural resources, agriculture and related production | 200 | -33.3% | 200 | 0.0% |
| Workers in natural resources, agriculture and related production | x | ... | x | ... |
| Harvesting, landscaping and natural resources labourers | x | ... | x | ... |
| Occupations in manufacturing and utilities | 200 | ... | 200 | ... |
| Processing, manufacturing and utilities supervisors and central control operators | x | ... | x | ... |
| Processing and manufacturing machine operators and related production workers | x | ... | x | ... |
| Assemblers in manufacturing | x | ... | x | ... |
| Labourers in processing, manufacturing and utilities | x | ... | x | ... |
| Unclassified[1] | 400 | 0.0% | x | ... |

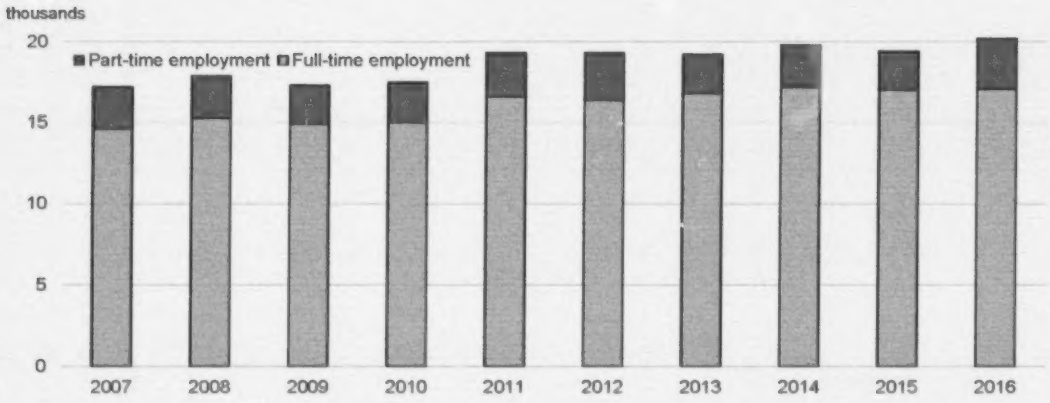
[1] = Those unemployed persons who have never worked before, and those persons who last worked more than 1 year ago make up the "unclassified" category in this table.

x = data suppressed.

... not applicable or not appropriate

Source: Statistics Canada, Custom data table.

## Type of Employment, Yukon, 2007 to 2016



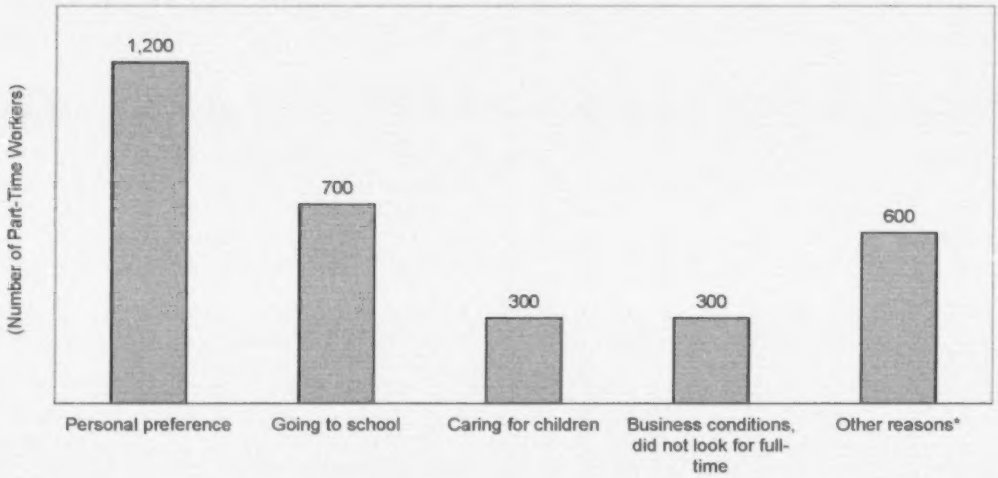

Source:
Statistics Canada,
CANSIM 282-0123.

In 2016, there were 17,100 (84.7%) full-time workers and 3,100 (15.3%) part-time workers in Yukon. In Canada, the proportion of part-time workers in 2016 was 19.2%. Over the past ten years (2007 to 2016), the proportion of part-time workers in Yukon averaged at 14.0%, while in Canada, the proportion averaged at 19.0%.

Yukon had the third lowest proportion (15.3%) of part-time workers in Canada in 2016, behind the Northwest Territories (12.0%) and Nunavut (12.6%). The highest proportion of part-time workers was in British Columbia (21.7%).

## Reasons for Working Part-Time, Yukon, 2016

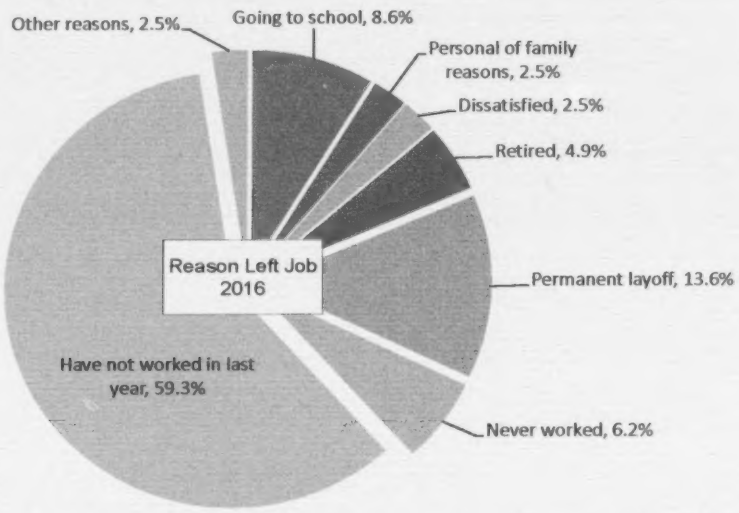
Source:
Statistics Canada,
Custom data table.




Of Yukon's 3,100 part-time workers in 2016, 38.7% stated personal preference as reason for working part-time; 22.6% were going to school; 9.7% were caring for children; 9.7% cited business conditions (they did not look for full-time work in the month prior to the survey month); and 19.4% indicated other reasons* for working part-time.

**Other reasons may include: own illness, other personal or family responsibilities, other voluntary, could not find full-time (whether they looked or did not look for full-time in the month prior to the survey month) and/or business conditions (looked for full-time in the month prior to the survey month).*

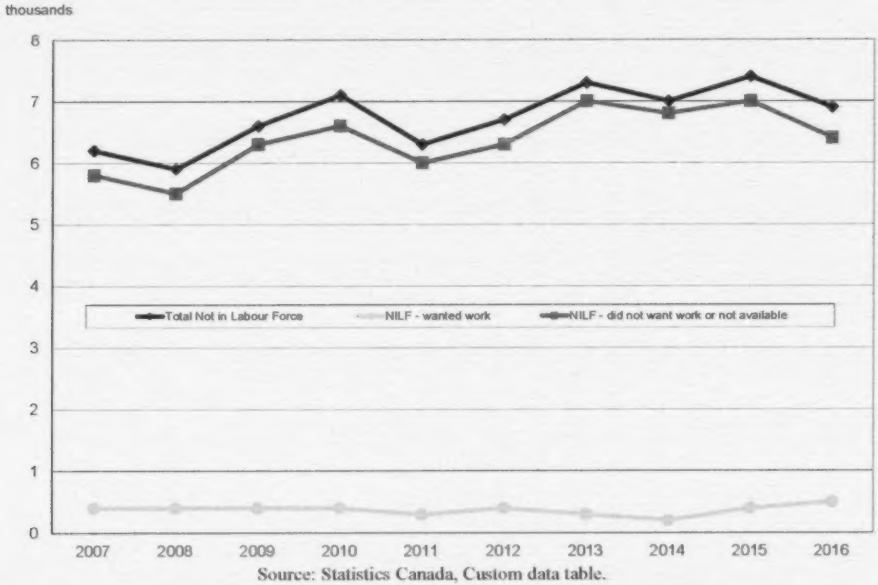
## Reason for Leaving or Losing Last Job (includes unemployed and not in labour force), Yukon, 2016




Source:
Statistics Canada,
Custom data table.

Of the 8,100 persons without a job in 2016 (aged 15 years and above, unemployed or not in labour force), 5,300 had not worked in the last year or had never worked (4,800 and 500, respectively). Of the 2,800 who *had worked* in the previous 12 months, 1,100 lost their job by permanent layoff, 700 left their job to attend school, 400 retired, 200 were dissatisfied, 200 had personal of family reasons, and the remaining 200 left for other reasons including own illness or disability; temporary layoff, etc.

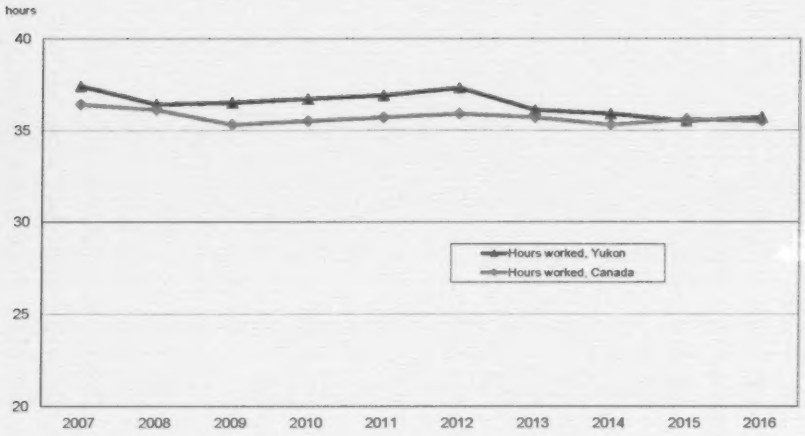
## Not in Labour Force (NILF), Yukon, 2007 to 2016




Source: Statistics Canada, Custom data table.

In 2016, of the 6,900 persons who were not in the labour force, 6,400 did not want work or were not available, and 500 did want work. The reason for not looking for work was asked to those who wanted work but did not search for a job. Some of those reasons included illness, personal/family reasons, attending school, awaiting recall/reply, discouragement (believed no suitable work was available), etc.

## Average Actual Hours Worked, Canada and Yukon, 2007 to 2016



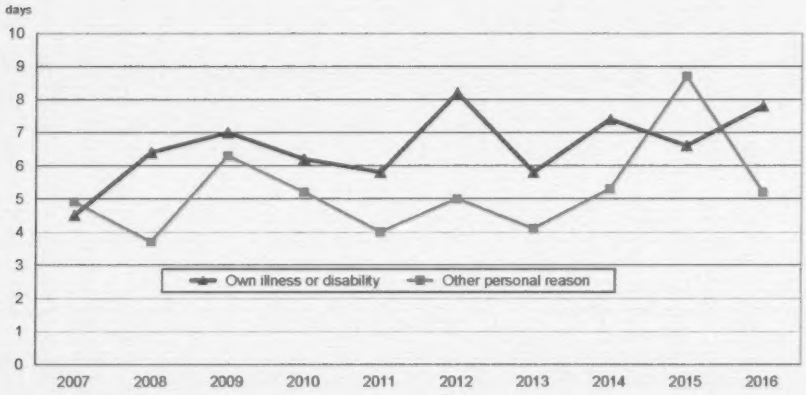

*Note: Average actual hours worked (including paid and unpaid hours) is calculated by dividing the total actual hours worked at main job, by the total number of persons who were at work during the reference week.*

Source:
Statistics Canada,
CANSIM 282-0146
and Custom data table.

In Yukon, the average actual hours worked was 35.7 hours per week in 2016. *Supervisors and technical occupations in natural resources, agriculture and related production* reported the highest average hours worked, at 69.0 hours per week followed by *Maintenance and equipment operation trades* (42.5 hours) and *Trades helpers, construction labourers and related occupations* (42.2 hours). *Technical occupations in art, culture, recreation and sport* reported the lowest average hours worked at 23.3 hours per week, preceded by *Sales support occupations* at 26.3 hours.

Canada's average actual hours worked in 2016 was 35.5 hours per week. *Supervisors and technical occupations in natural resources, agriculture and related production* reported the highest average hours worked, at 46.9 hours per week, while *Sales support occupations* reported the lowest average hours worked, at 24.9 hours per week.

## Average Number of Days Lost, Yukon, 2007 to 2016




*Note: The estimated number of days lost per worker per year is calculated by pro-rating the time lost during the reference week over the whole year. These estimates apply only to full-time employees who are single job holders.*

Source:
Custom data table.

Over the past ten years, Yukon lost 11.8 work days on average per worker per year. In 2016, an average of 13.0 days were lost per worker: 7.8 days due to own illness or disability and 5.2 days due to other personal reasons (which include family responsibilities and maternity leave).

In 2016, the average number of days lost was 10.4 days for men (8.5 days due to own illness or disability; and the number of days for other personal reasons was suppressed) and 16.1 days for women (7.1 days due to own illness or disability and 8.9 days for other personal reasons).

The average number of days lost by age group included: 8.3 days in the 15-24 year age group; 14.5 days in the 25-54 year age group; and 10.0 days for 55 years of age and over.

## Number of Employees and Average Hourly Wage Rate by Occupation (NOC 2011), Yukon, 2016

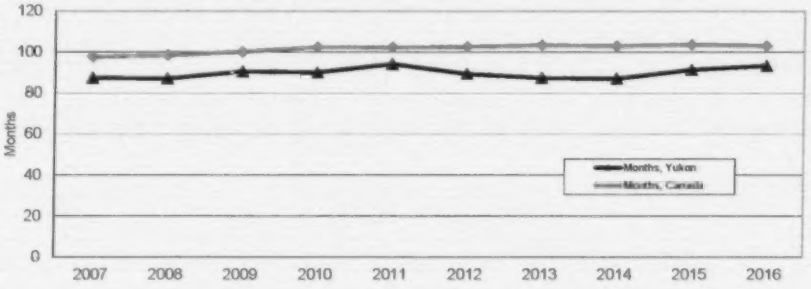
| Main Job (Full-Time and Part-time Employees) | Number of Employees | % change '15 to '16 | Avg hourly wage rate ($) | % change '15 to '16 |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| **Total, All Occupations** | **17,200** | **3.6%** | **29.91** | **1.3%** |
| Management occupations | 1,500 | 15.4% | 39.38 | -3.7% |
| Senior management occupations | 200 | ... | x | ... |
| Specialized middle management occupations | 900 | 0.0% | 39.89 | -5.4% |
| Middle management occupations in retail and wholesale trade and customer services | 200 | 0.0% | x | ... |
| Middle management occupations in trades, transportation, production and utilities | 200 | ... | x | ... |
| Business, finance and administration occupations | 3,000 | -3.2% | 29.74 | 1.4% |
| Professional occupations in business and finance | 500 | -28.6% | 37.65 | -2.1% |
| Administrative and financial supervisors and administrative occupations | 1,000 | 25.0% | 30.38 | 6.6% |
| Finance, insurance and related business administrative occupations | 200 | 0.0% | x | ... |
| Office support occupations | 1,100 | -8.3% | 26.36 | 1.9% |
| Distribution, tracking and scheduling co-ordination occupations | 200 | 0.0% | x | ... |
| Natural and applied sciences and related occupations | 1,100 | -15.4% | 37.23 | -2.9% |
| Professional occupations in natural and applied sciences | 400 | -33.3% | 40.66 | -6.1% |
| Technical occupations related to natural and applied sciences | 700 | 0.0% | 34.90 | 1.8% |
| Health occupations | 1,100 | 0.0% | 35.69 | -1.1% |
| Professional occupations in nursing | 400 | 0.0% | x | ... |
| Professional occupations in health (except nursing) | x | ... | x | ... |
| Technical occupations in health | 300 | 0.0% | x | ... |
| Assisting occupations in support of health services | 300 | 50.0% | x | ... |
| Occupations in education, law and social, community and government services | 3,500 | 12.9% | 36.49 | 10.1% |
| Professional occupations in education services | 1,000 | 66.7% | 41.18 | 4.3% |
| Professional occupations in law and social, community and government services | 1,200 | 9.1% | 40.63 | 7.3% |
| Paraprofessional occupations in legal, social, community and education services | 700 | 0.0% | 27.62 | 3.1% |
| Occupations in front-line public protection services | x | ... | x | ... |
| Care providers and educational, legal and public protection support occupations | 400 | -20.0% | 26.24 | 4.9% |
| Arts, culture, sports and leisure | 400 | -20.0% | 25.79 | -8.6% |
| Professional occupations in art and culture | 200 | 0.0% | x | ... |
| Technical occupations in art, culture, recreation and sport | 300 | 0.0% | x | ... |
| Sales and service occupations | 3,900 | 2.6% | 18.60 | -2.1% |
| Retail sales supervisors and specialized sales occupations | 300 | -25.0% | x | ... |
| Service supervisors and specialized service occupations | 1,000 | 42.9% | 19.63 | -2.4% |
| Sales representatives and salespersons - wholesale and retail trade | 300 | 0.0% | x | ... |
| Service representatives and other customer and personal services occupations | 600 | -25.0% | 17.81 | -11.3% |
| Sales support occupations | 700 | 40.0% | 13.60 | -2.6% |
| Service support and other service occupations, n.e.c. | 1,000 | 0.0% | 19.19 | 6.2% |
| Trades, transport and equipment operators and related occupations | 2,400 | 14.3% | 28.6 | 3.1% |
| Industrial, electrical and construction trades | 700 | 16.7% | 31.29 | 2.6% |
| Maintenance and equipment operation trades | 600 | 50.0% | 30.96 | -0.4% |
| Other installers, repairers and servicers and material handlers | 200 | ... | x | ... |
| Transport and heavy equipment operation and related maintenance occupations | 700 | 0.0% | 25.62 | 1.1% |
| Trades helpers, construction labourers and related occupations | 200 | 0.0% | x | ... |
| Natural resources, agriculture and related production occupations | 200 | -33.3% | x | ... |
| Supervisors and technical occupations in natural resources, agriculture and related production | x | ... | x | ... |
| Workers in natural resources, agriculture and related production | x | ... | x | ... |
| Harvesting, landscaping and natural resources labourers | x | ... | x | ... |
| Occupations in manufacturing and utilities | 200 | ... | x | ... |
| Processing, manufacturing and utilities supervisors and central control operators | x | ... | x | ... |
| Processing and manufacturing machine operators and related production workers | x | ... | x | ... |
| Assemblers in manufacturing | x | ... | x | ... |
| Labourers in processing, manufacturing and utilities | x | ... | x | ... |

x = data suppressed.
... = not applicable.
Source: Statistics Canada, Custom data table.

*Note: the above table displays 'number of employees' as opposed to previous pages which displays 'number of employed persons' (includes self-employed).*

## Average Job Tenure in Months, Canada and Yukon, 2007 to 2016

*Note: Job tenure measures the number of consecutive months or years a person has worked for the current (or most recent) employer. The employee may have worked in one or more occupations or in one or more locations or businesses and still be considered to have continuous tenure if the employer has not changed. But if a person has worked for the same employer over different periods of time, job tenure measures the most recent period of uninterrupted work. A temporary layoff does not constitute an interruption.*



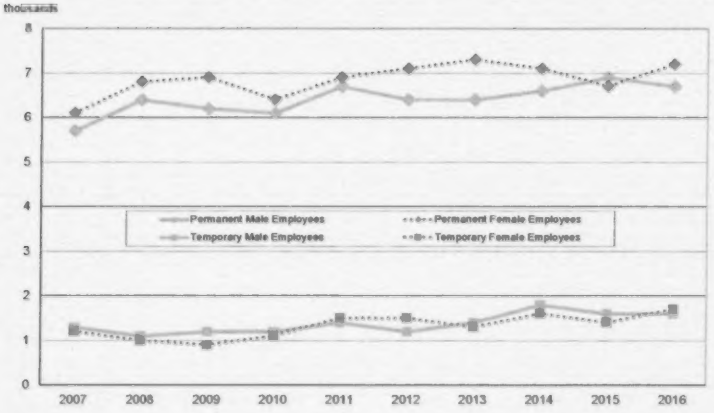

Source: Statistics Canada, CANSIM 282-0150 and Custom data table.

Yukon's average job tenure measured in 2016 was 93.3 months (about 7.8 years), 2.2% higher than that measured in 2015. Canada's average job tenure in 2016 was 103.0 months (about 8.6 years), 0.6% lower than the average tenure measured in 2015.

Yukon *Middle management occupations in trades, transportation, production and utilities* occupations had the longest job tenure measured in 2016 at 206.3 months, or about 17.2 years, followed by *Technical occupations related to natural and applied sciences* (158.3 months or about 13.2 years) and *Retail sales supervisors and specialized sales occupations* (153.0 months or about 12.8 years). *Trades helpers, construction labourers and related occupations* had the shortest job tenure at 23.0 months (about 1.9 years) followed by *Sales representatives and salespersons - wholesale and retail trade* (24.0 months or 2.0 years), and *Sales support occupations* (29.6 months or about 3.5 years).

Overall, Yukon males reported higher job tenure measured in 2016 (99.5 months or about 8.3 years) than females (87.0 months or about 7.3 years).

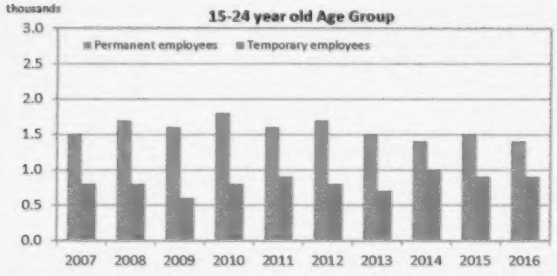
## Temporary and Permanent Employees, by Sex, by Age Group Yukon, 2007 to 2016

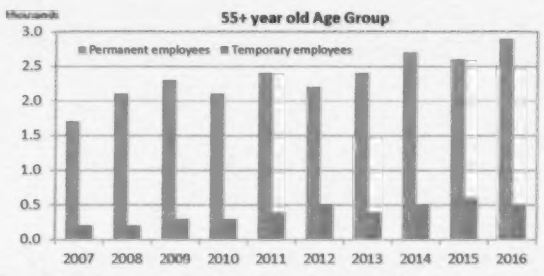



In 2016, of the 17,200 employees in Yukon, 13,900 (80.8%) were permanent and 3,300 (19.2%) were temporary. Nationally, 86.7% of employees were permanent in 2016 and 13.3% were temporary.

Of the 13,900 Yukon permanent employees, 6,700 (48.2%) were male and 7,200 (51.8%) were female. Of the 3,300 temporary employees, 1,600 (48.5%) were male and 1,700 (51.5%) were female.

Source: Statistics Canada, CANSIM 282-0080 and Custom data table.



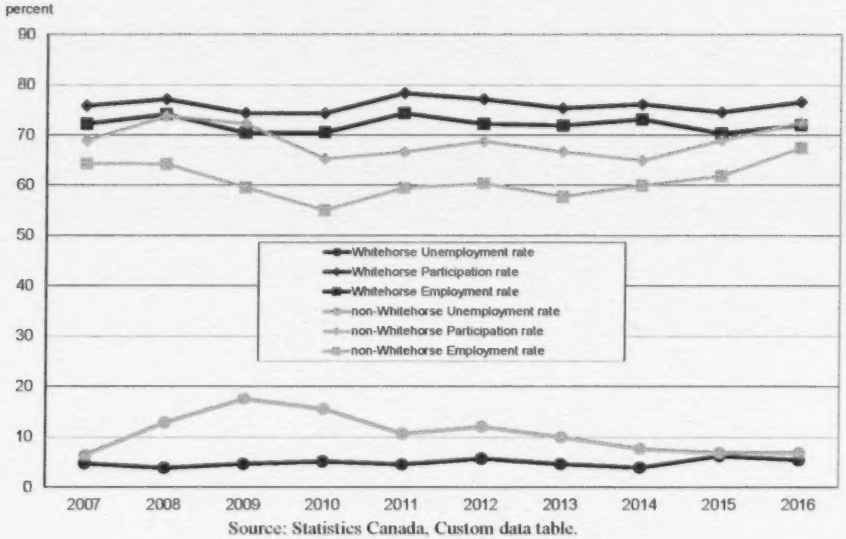

In 2016, of the 13,900 permanent Yukon employees, 1,400 (10.1%) were 15 to 24 years of age; 9,600 (69.1%) aged 25-54 years; and 2,900 (20.9%) were 55 years and over. Of the 3,300 temporary Yukon employees, 900 (27.3%) were 15 to 24 years of age; 1,900 (57.6%) aged 25-54 years; and 500 (15.2%) were 55 years and over.

## Labour Force Characteristics, by Age Group, by Sex, Whitehorse, 2016

| | | Whitehorse | | | | Rest of Yukon | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | 15 + | 15 - 24 | 25 - 54 | 55 + | 15 + | 15 - 24 | 25 - 54 | 55 + |
| **Population** | **Both Sexes** | **24,300** | **3,900** | **13,000** | **7,300** | **4,000** | **400** | **2,000** | **1,600** |
| | Males | 12,300 | 2,100 | 6,400 | 3,800 | 2,000 | 200 | 900 | 800 |
| | Females | 11,900 | 1,800 | 6,600 | 3,500 | 2,100 | 200 | 1,100 | 800 |
| **Labour force** | **Both Sexes** | **18,600** | **2,500** | **12,000** | **4,100** | **2,900** | **200** | **1,800** | **900** |
| | Males | 9,500 | 1,300 | 6,000 | 2,200 | 1,400 | x | 900 | 400 |
| | Females | 9,100 | 1,200 | 6,000 | 1,900 | 1,500 | x | 900 | 400 |
| **Employment** | **Both Sexes** | **17,500** | **2,100** | **11,500** | **4,000** | **2,700** | **200** | **1,700** | **800** |
| | Males | 8,900 | 1,100 | 5,800 | 2,100 | 1,300 | x | 800 | 400 |
| | Females | 8,600 | 1,000 | 5,700 | 1,900 | 1,400 | x | 900 | 400 |
| **Full-time** | **Both Sexes** | **14,800** | **1,200** | **10,400** | **3,100** | **2,400** | **200** | **1,500** | **700** |
| | Males | 7,800 | 700 | 5,500 | 1,700 | 1,200 | x | 800 | 400 |
| | Females | 6,900 | 500 | 4,900 | 1,400 | 1,200 | x | 800 | 300 |
| **Part-time** | **Both Sexes** | **2,800** | **900** | **1,100** | **900** | **300** | x | x | x |
| | Males | 1,100 | 400 | 300 | 400 | x | x | x | x |
| | Females | 1,700 | 500 | 800 | 500 | 300 | x | x | x |
| **Unemployment** | **Both Sexes** | **1,000** | **400** | **500** | x | **200** | x | x | x |
| | Males | 600 | 200 | 300 | x | x | x | x | x |
| | Females | 500 | 200 | 200 | x | x | x | x | x |
| **Not in labour force** | **Both Sexes** | **5,700** | **1,400** | **1,000** | **3,200** | **1,200** | **200** | **200** | **800** |
| | Males | 2,800 | 800 | 400 | 1,600 | 600 | x | x | 400 |
| | Females | 2,900 | 700 | 600 | 1,600 | 600 | x | x | 400 |
| **Unemployment rate (%)** | **Both Sexes** | **5.4** | **16.0** | **4.2** | x | **6,900** | x | x | x |
| | Males | 6.3 | 15.4 | 5.0 | x | x | x | x | x |
| | Females | 5.5 | 16.7 | 3.3 | x | x | x | x | x |
| **Participation rate (%)** | **Both Sexes** | **76.5** | **64.1** | **92.3** | **56.2** | **72.5** | **50.0** | **90.0** | **56.3** |
| | Males | 77.2 | 61.9 | 93.8 | 57.9 | 70.0 | x | 100.0 | 50.0 |
| | Females | 76.5 | 66.7 | 90.9 | 54.3 | 71.4 | x | 81.8 | 50.0 |
| **Employment rate (%)** | **Both Sexes** | **72.0** | **53.8** | **88.5** | **54.8** | **67.5** | **50.0** | **85.0** | **50.0** |
| | Males | 72.4 | 52.4 | 90.6 | 55.3 | 65.0 | x | 88.9 | 50.0 |
| | Females | 72.3 | 55.6 | 86.4 | 54.3 | 66.7 | x | 81.8 | 50.0 |

x = data suppressed
Source: Statistics Canada, Custom data table.

## Selected Labour Force Characteristics, 15+ Years of Age, Whitehorse, 2007 to 2016




Source: Statistics Canada, Custom data table.

## Aboriginal Labour Force Characteristics, Yukon, 2015 to 2016

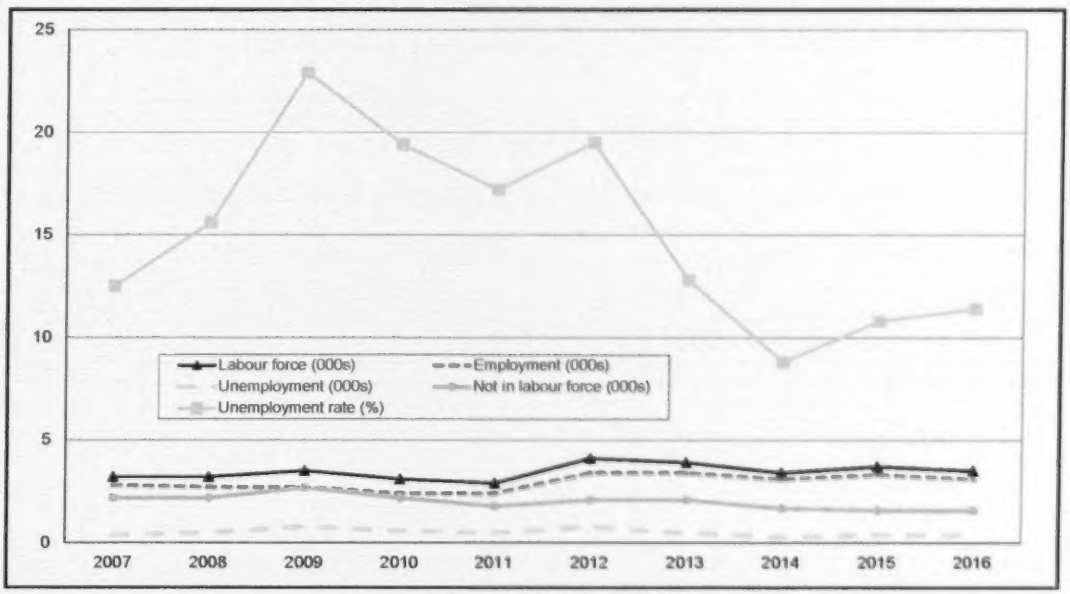
*Note: Aboriginal is self-identified. It is a descriptor used by Statistics Canada which includes First Nation, Métis and Inuit.*

| | Total | | Aboriginal | | Non-Aboriginal | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | 2015 | 2016 | 2015 | 2016 | 2015 | 2016 |
| Labour force | 20,700 | 21,400 | 3,700 | 3,500 | 17,100 | 17,900 |
| Employment | 19,400 | 20,200 | 3,300 | 3,100 | 16,100 | 17,100 |
| Full-time employment | 17,000 | 17,100 | 2,800 | 2,700 | 14,200 | 14,500 |
| Part-time employment | 2,400 | 3,100 | 500 | 400 | 1,900 | 2,700 |
| Unemployment | 1,300 | 1,200 | 400 | 400 | 900 | 800 |
| Not in labour force | 7,400 | 6,900 | 1,600 | 1,600 | 5,800 | 5,300 |
| Unemployment rate | 6.3% | 5.6% | 10.8% | 11.4% | 5.3% | 4.5% |
| Participation rate | 73.7% | 75.6% | 69.8% | 68.6% | 74.7% | 77.2% |
| Employment rate | 69.0% | 71.4% | 62.3% | 60.8% | 70.3% | 73.7% |

Source: Statistics Canada, Custom data table.

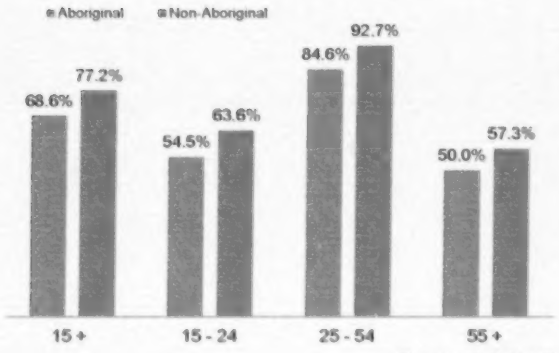
- In 2016, the Labour Force Survey in Yukon estimated a decrease of 200 (-5.4%) in the Aboriginal labour force compared to 2015. The non-Aboriginal labour force increased by 800 (+4.7%).
- Comparing 2016 to 2015, the number of Aboriginals employed decreased by 200 (-6.1%). The number of non-Aboriginals employed increased by 1,000 (+6.2%).
- Unemployment in the Aboriginal labour force remained the same in 2016 compared to 2015. Non-Aboriginal unemployment decreased by 100, or 11.1%.
- The Aboriginal unemployment rate increased by 0.6 percentage points between 2015 and 2016, from 10.8% to 11.4%. The non-Aboriginal unemployment rate decreased by 0.8 percentage points from 5.3% to 4.5%.
- In 2016, the participation rate of Aboriginal residents in Yukon decreased to 68.6% from 69.8% in 2015. The participation rate of non-Aboriginal residents increased from 74.7% in 2015 to 77.2% in 2016.
- The Aboriginal employment rate in 2016 was 60.8%, a decrease of 1.5 percentage points from the previous year. The employment rate for Yukon non-Aboriginals (73.7%) increased 3.4 percentage points from 2015.

## Aboriginal Labour Force Characteristics, Yukon, 2007 to 2016

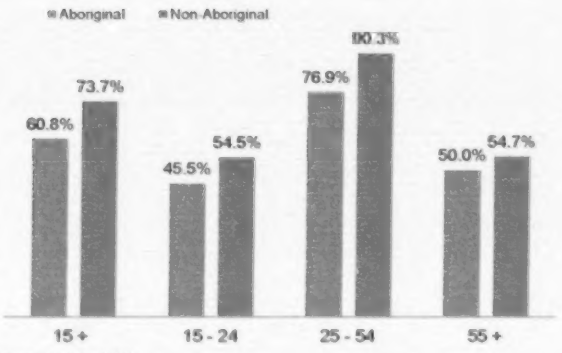



Source: Statistics Canada, Custom data table.

**Aboriginal/Non-Aboriginal Participation Rates by Age, Yukon, 2016**



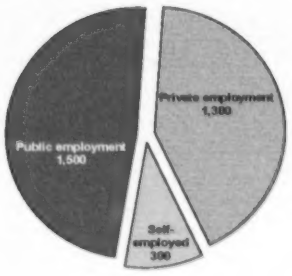

**Aboriginal/Non-Aboriginal Employment Rates by Age, Yukon, 2016**

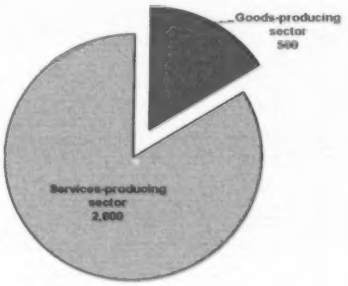



Source: Statistics Canada, Custom data table.

- Comparing 2016 to 2015, the participation rate for Aboriginals decreased by 12.2 percentage points for those aged 15-24 years, increased by 3.8 percentage points for those aged 25-54 years, and increased by 3.3 percentage points for those aged 55 years and over. Participation rates for non-Aboriginals increased by 4.2 percentage points, increased by 2.3 percentage points, and increased by 4.5 percentage points for the respective age groups.
- The proportion of the working-age Aboriginal population who were employed in 2016 (60.8%), was 17.3 percentage points higher than the lowest point over the past ten years (2009 rate of 43.5%). In comparison, the non-Aboriginal employment rate in 2016 (73.7%) was 3.4 percentage points higher than the lowest point over the past ten years (2015 rate of 70.3%).

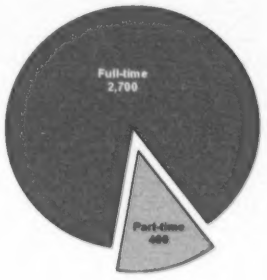
**Aboriginal Employment by Class of Worker, 2016**




**Aboriginal Employment by Industry, 2016**

**Aboriginal Employment by Type of Employment, 2016**




Source: Statistics Canada, Custom data table.

- In 2016, of the 3,100 employed Yukon Aboriginals, 48.4% were public employees (federal government, Government of Yukon, municipal governments or First Nation governments) and 41.9% were private sector employees. The remaining 9.7% were self-employed. In comparison, non-Aboriginal Yukoners reported 40.1% employment in the public sector, 44.2% were private sector employees, and the remaining 15.7% were self-employed.
- In 2016, 83.9% of employed Aboriginals were working in the *services-producing sector*, primarily in *Public administration, Health care and social assistance, Trade, and Educational services* industries. Of the employed Aboriginals, 16.1% were working in the *goods-producing sector*, primarily in *construction*. In comparison, of the employed non-Aboriginals, 86.5% was working in the services-producing sector and 13.5% in the goods-producing sector.
- In 2016, 87.1% of employed Aboriginals worked full-time in Yukon, compared to 84.3% of non-Aboriginals.

## *Where the numbers come from*

Every month Statistics Canada surveyors in each province and territory of Canada interview a representative sample of individuals 15 years of age and older. The surveyors ask these individuals if they were working, or were looking and available for work, during the "reference week" (usually the 3rd week of the month). Individuals are counted as employed if:

- they worked for at least 1 hour during the reference week ("work" includes self-employment).

Individuals are counted as unemployed if:

- they were without work but had looked for work in the past 4 weeks;
- they had been laid off but were not looking for work because they expected to return to their original work;
- they were not looking for work because they had a new job starting within 4 weeks.

If someone is neither employed nor unemployed, they are then defined as not in the labour force and therefore not counted in the unemployment rate. However, they are still considered to be part of the working-age population.

In Yukon the LFS sample is designed to represent approximately 92% of the working-age population (Yukoners 15 years of age and older). Yukoners living in unorganized areas, full-time members of the armed forces and people living in institutions are not represented in the sample.

As a "household-based" survey, the LFS counts individuals as part of the labour force in the province or territory their home is in. Therefore, if an individual is working outside of Yukon, in the NWT for instance, but still has their home in Yukon, they are counted in Yukon's labour force.

***Labour Force Survey estimates are rounded to the nearest hundred and Statistics Canada suppresses any figure that is below 200 to prevent direct or residual disclosure of identifiable data. This is to ensure the confidentiality of each individual respondent to the survey. In turn, percentages (i.e. employment or unemployment rates) based on suppressed numbers will also be suppressed and therefore not applicable.***

## *Definitions:*

**1. Employment**

*Number of persons who, during the reference week, worked for pay or profit, or performed unpaid family work or had a job but were not at work due to own illness or disability, personal or family responsibilities, labour dispute, vacation, or other reason. Those persons on layoff and persons without work but who had a job to start at a definite date in the future are not considered employed.*

**2. Employment rate**

*The employment rate (formerly the employment/population ratio) is the number of persons employed expressed as a percentage of the population 15 years of age and over. The employment rate for a particular group (age, sex, marital status, etc.) is the number employed in that group expressed as a percentage of the population for that group.*

**3. Unemployed**

*Number of persons who, during the reference week, were without work, had actively looked for work in the past four weeks, and were available for work. Those persons on layoff or who had a new job to start in four weeks or less are considered unemployed.*

**4. Unemployment rate**

*The unemployment rate is the number of unemployed persons expressed as a percentage of the labour force. The unemployment rate for a particular group (age, sex, marital status, etc.) is the number unemployed in that group expressed as a percentage of the labour force for that group.*

**5. Labour force**

*Number of civilian, non-institutionalized persons 15 years of age and over who, during the reference week, were employed or unemployed.*

**6. Not in the labour force**

*Persons in the civilian non-institutional population 15 years of age and over who, during the reference week, were neither employed nor unemployed.*

**7. Participation rate**

*The participation rate is the number of labour force participants expressed as a percentage of the population 15 years of age and over. The participation rate for a particular group (age, sex, marital status, etc.) is the number of labour force participants in that group expressed as a percentage of the population for that group.*

**8. Goods-Producing Industries**

*The goods-producing sector includes: agriculture; forestry, fishing, mining, oil and gas; utilities; construction; and manufacturing.*

**9. Services-Producing Industries**

*The services-producing sector includes: trade; transportation and warehousing; finance, insurance, real estate and leasing; professional, scientific and technical services; business, building and other support services; educational services; health care and social assistance; information, culture and recreation; accommodation and food services; other services; and public administration.*

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Yukon
Finance
**Bureau of Statistics**

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